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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,648	04/08/2004	Ralph E. Wesinger JR.	GRAPH-005COJ	9004
28661 7590 04/06/2007 SIERRA PATENT GROUP, LTD. 1657 Hwy 395, Suite 202 Minden, NV 89423			EXAMINER VAUTROT, DENNIS L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		04/06/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/821,648	<b>Applicant(s)</b> WESINGER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Dennis L. Vautrot	<b>Art Unit</b> 2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 25-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 25-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. As a result of the amendment filed on 16 January 2007, claim 39 has been amended. Claims 25 – 45 are pending.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 25 - 45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Objections*

3. In light of the amendment to claim 39, the objection is withdrawn.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 25 – 28 and 32 – 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Frega et al.** (hereinafter **Frega**, "A multimedia Bulletin Board in WWW environment.", N. Frega, A. Volpentesta,

<<<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/IT94/Proceedings/CSCW/volpentesta/giuda.html>>>,

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1994) in view of **Siefert** (US 6,732,358) and in view of **Lewak et al.** (hereinafter **Lewak**, US 5,544,360).

6. Regarding claims 25 and 32, **Frega** teaches a method and apparatus for allowing a user to post data about a category:

providing a web-accessible database modifiable by a user over a public network, said database including data entries posted by users of the database (See page 1, second paragraph "...text and images are on-line composed by using a front-end WWW page, without requiring any user knowledge about HTML.");

receiving a query over the public network from a user (See page 3, first paragraph "The prototype query let the user insert a free number of keywords selected in the KSS, linked together with logic operators.");

displaying to the user a web page responsive to the query, the web page including the data entries retrieved responsive to the query (See page 3, third paragraph "To make the loading procedure faster and to allow a quick view of the query result, images are resized in order to fit them in a page as a fixed-size stamps list.");

**Frega** does not explicitly disclose receiving a request from said user to update the category in which said web page is indexed in said web-accessible database; verifying the authority of the user to modify the web page; allowing the user to change the category of said web page to a user- specified category; allowing the user to provide a description of the new category; and automatically updating said web page, wherein

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said category description and data entries associated with said web page are associated with said user-specified category in said web-accessible database.

However, **Siefert** teaches receiving a request from said user to update the category in which said web page is indexed in said web-accessible database (See column 17, lines 34 – 7 "...then the PROVIDER can create a new CATEGORY. The PROVIDER does this by choosing the option "OTHER," which is presented when the PROVIDER actuates the box labeled "INFORMATION CATEGORY" in FIGS. 41 – 49.");

verifying the authority of the user to modify the web page (See column 5, lines 53 – 56 "However, in general, a user will not have such broad access, but only access to those PROFILEs and RESOURCEs for which the user has authorization.");

allowing the user to change the category of said web page to a user-specified category (See column 5, lines 45 – 48 "If the creator of the PROFILE does not find a suitable, pre-existing category, then the creator can establish a new category, which is added to the system. And see column 17, lines 1 – 4 "If the PROVIDER finds the CATEGORYEs which CLS provides to be unsuitable (these have been created previously by other users of the system), then the PROVIDER can create a new CATEGORY.");

automatically updating said web page, wherein said category description and data entries associated with said web page are associated with said user-specified category in said web-accessible database. (See column 17, lines 7 – 9 "The new CATEGORY is then added to the list of CATEGORYEs, and is shown to all users who

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subsequently elect to view the CATEGORIES.” When the users subsequently access the web page, the new category will be reflected.)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Frega** with that of **Siefert** because both teachings have to do with allowing users to access information that is found in databases, and by including the category information as disclosed in **Siefert**, the database becomes more robust by being able to better search the records contained in the various databases and by including the web-accessible and public network aspects from **Frega**, it allows for a more robust system by allowing interconnectedness between databases, not just the one phone company’s database. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include receiving a request from said user to update the category in which said web page is indexed in said web-accessible database; verifying the authority of the user to modify the web page; allowing the user to change the category of said web page to a user- specified category; and automatically updating said web page, wherein said category description and data entries associated with said web page are associated with said user-specified category in said web-accessible database.

Additionally, **Lewak** discloses allowing the user to provide a description of the new category (See column 5, lines 10 – 11 “Each category description is a descriptive name defined by the user.”)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a description for the category as disclosed in **Lewak** because it

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provides users unfamiliar with the new category more information to make the method more effective. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include allowing the user to provide a description of the new category.

7. Regarding claims 26 and 33, the combination of **Frega, Siefert, and Lewak** discloses said act of allowing the user to change the category of said web page to a user-specified category further comprises allowing the user to define a new category in said web-accessible database. (See **Siefert** column 5, lines 45 – 48 “If the creator of the PROFILE does not find a suitable, pre-existing category, then the creator can establish a new category, which is added to the system. And see **Siefert** column 17, lines 1 – 4 “If the PROVIDER finds the CATEGORIES which CLS provides to be unsuitable (these have been created previously by other users of the system), then the PROVIDER can create a new CATEGORY.”)

8. Regarding claims 27 and 34, the combination of **Frega, Siefert, and Lewak** discloses said data entries include non-textual content. (See **Siefert** column 12, line 67 – column 13, line 2 “The information can be visual, as on a computer display. The visual can be static, as a graphic or a sheet of text.”)

9. Regarding claims 28 and 35, the combination of **Frega, Siefert, and Lewak** discloses said non-textual content comprise graphics. (See **Siefert** column 12, line 67 –

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column 13, line 2 "The information can be visual, as on a computer display. The visual can be static, as a graphic or a sheet of text.")

10. Claims 29 – 31 and 36 – 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Frega, Siefert, and Lewak** as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of **Edelstein**.

11. Regarding claims 29 and 36, **Frega, Siefert, and Lewak** teach a method and apparatus substantially as claimed. **Frega, Siefert, and Lewak** do not explicitly disclose the act of allowing said user to index said selected entry in said on-line database with at least one user-defined keyword. However, **Edelstein** discloses the act of allowing said user to index said selected entry in said on-line database with at least one user-defined [author provided] keyword. (See column 2, lines 57 – 61 "Various means are used to extrapolate subject areas and other classification schemes, ranging from author provided keyword or indexing information..."). It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Frega, Siefert, and Lewak** with that of **Edelstein** because the references all have to do with allowing users to access information that is found in databases, and by including the keyword as disclosed in **Edelstein**, the method is more robust by providing an extra way to categorize and locate the information. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include the act of allowing said user to index said selected entry in said on-line database with at least one user-defined keyword.



12. Regarding claims 30 and 37, the combination of **Frega**, **Siefert**, **Lewak**, and **Edelstein** additionally discloses the act of allowing said user to add a URL to said entry in said on-line database. (See **Edelstein** column 7, lines 38 – 41 "...a Resource Alias Records may include, but is not limited to, the following: the Address (or URL) of the Electronic Resource which the Resource Alias denotes...")

13. Regarding claim 31 and 38, the combination of **Frega**, **Siefert**, **Lewak**, and **Edelstein** additionally discloses the act of said allowing user to add a hyperlink to said entry in said on-line database. (See **Edelstein** column 2, lines 38 – 48 "In some cases, the denotation need not be seen or dealt with by the user, as in the case of hypertext links ("hot links") within Internet Web pages....This capability allows users to revisit (retrieve at a later time) web pages previously retrieved, as they may have changed.")

14. Claims 39 - 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Frega** in view of **Siefert** and in view of **Lewak**.

15. Regarding claim 39, **Frega** teaches a web server comprising a web-accessible database modifiable by a user over a public network, said database including data entries posted by users of the database (See page 1, second paragraph "...text and images are on-line composed by using a front-end WWW page, without requiring any user knowledge about HTML."); the web server being configured to:

receive a query over the public network [electronically] from a user (See page 3, first paragraph "The prototype query let the user insert a free number of keywords selected in the KSS, linked together with logic operators.");

display to the user a web page responsive to the query, the web page including the data entries retrieved responsive to the query. (See page 3, third paragraph "To make the loading procedure faster and to allow a quick view of the query result, images are resized in order to fit them in a page as a fixed-size stamps list.")

**Frega** does not explicitly disclose a web server for allowing a user to post data about a category; receive a request from said user to update the category in which said web page is indexed in said web-accessible database; verify the authority of the user to modify the web page; allow the user to change the category of said web page to a user-specified category; allow the user to provide a description of the new category; and automatically update said web page, wherein said category description and data entries associated with said web page are associated with said user-specified category in said web-accessible database.

However, **Siefert** teaches a web server for allowing a user to post data about a category: a web server (See FIG. 1-C);

receive a request from said user to update the category in which said web page is indexed in said web-accessible database (See column 17, lines 34 – 7 "...then the PROVIDER can create a new CATEGORY. The PROVIDER does this by choosing the option "OTHER," which is presented when the PROVIDER actuates the box labeled "INFORMATION CATEGORY" in FIGS. 41 – 49.");

verify the authority of the user to modify the web page (See column 5, lines 53 – 56 “However, in general, a user will not have such broad access, but only access to those PROFILES and RESOURCES for which the user has authorization.”);

allow the user to change the category of said web page to a user- specified category (See column 5, lines 45 – 48 “If the creator of the PROFILE does not find a suitable, pre-existing category, then the creator can establish a new category, which is added to the system. And see column 17, lines 1 – 4 “If the PROVIDER finds the CATEGORIES which CLS provides to be unsuitable (these have been created previously by other users of the system), then the PROVIDER can create a new CATEGORY.”);

automatically update said web page, wherein said category description and data entries associated with said web page are associated with said user-specified category in said web-accessible database. (See column 17, lines 7 – 9 “The new CATEGORY is then added to the list of CATEGORIES, and is shown to all users who subsequently elect to view the CATEGORIES.” When the users subsequently access the web page, the new category will be reflected.)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Siefert** with that of **Frega** because both teachings have to do with allowing users to access information that is found in databases, and by including the category information as disclosed in **Siefert**, the database becomes more robust by being able to better search the records contained in the various databases and by including the web-accessible and public network aspects from **Frega**, it allows

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for a more robust system by allowing interconnectedness between databases, not just the one phone company's database. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include a web server; receive a request from said user to update the category in which said web page is indexed in said web-accessible database; verify the authority of the user to modify the web page; allow the user to change the category of said web page to a user- specified category; and automatically update said web page, wherein said category description and data entries associated with said web page are associated with said user-specified category in said web-accessible database.

Additionally, **Lewak** discloses allow the user to provide a description of the new category (See column 5, lines 10 – 11 "Each category description is a descriptive name defined by the user.")

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a description for the category as disclosed in **Lewak** because it provides users unfamiliar with the new category more information to make the method more effective. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include allow the user to provide a description of the new category.

16. Regarding claim 40, the combination of **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak** discloses the web server configured to allow the user to change the category of said web page to a user-specified category further comprises allowing the user to define a new category in said web-accessible database. (See **Siefert** column 5, lines 45 – 48 "If the creator of

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the PROFILE does not find a suitable, pre-existing category, then the creator can establish a new category, which is added to the system. And see **Siefert** column 17, lines 1 – 4 “If the PROVIDER finds the CATEGORIES which CLS provides to be unsuitable (these have been created previously by other users of the system), then the PROVIDER can create a new CATEGORY.”)

17. Regarding claim 41, the combination of **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak** discloses said data entries include non-textual content. (See **Siefert** column 12, line 67 – column 13, line 2 “The information can be visual, as on a computer display. The visual can be static, as a graphic or a sheet of text.”)

18. Regarding claim 42, the combination of **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak** discloses said non-textual content comprise graphics. (See **Siefert** column 12, line 67 – column 13, line 2 “The information can be visual, as on a computer display. The visual can be static, as a graphic or a sheet of text.”)

19. Claims 43 - 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak** as applied to claim 42 above, and further in view of **Edelstein**.

20. Regarding claim 43, **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak** teach a web server substantially as claimed. **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak** do not explicitly disclose a web server

configured to allow said user to index said selected entry in said on-line database with at least one user-defined keyword. However, **Edelstein** discloses the act of allowing said user to index said selected entry in said on-line database with at least one user-defined [author provided] keyword. (See column 2, lines 57 – 61 “Various means are used to extrapolate subject areas and other classification schemes, ranging from author provided keyword or indexing information...”). It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak** with that of **Edelstein** because the references all have to do with allowing users to access information that is found in databases, and by including the keyword as disclosed in **Edelstein**, the server is more robust by providing an extra way to categorize and locate the information. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include the act of allowing said user to index said selected entry in said on-line database with at least one user-defined keyword.

21. Regarding claim 44, the combination of **Frega**, **Siefert**, **Lewak**, and **Edelstein** additionally discloses the web server configured to allow said user to add a URL to said entry in said on-line database. (See **Edelstein** column 7, lines 38 – 41 “...a Resource Alias Records may include, but is not limited to, the following: the Address (or URL) of the Electronic Resource which the Resource Alias denotes...”)

22. Regarding claim 45, the combination of **Frega**, **Siefert**, and **Lewak**, and **Edelstein** additionally discloses the web server configured to allow said user to add a

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hyperlink to said entry in said on-line database. (See **Edelstein** column 2, lines 38 – 48

"In some cases, the denotation need not be seen or dealt with by the user, as in the case of hypertext links ("hot links") within Internet Web pages....This capability allows users to revisit (retrieve at a later time) web pages previously retrieved, as they may have changed.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis L. Vautrot whose telephone number is 571-272-2184. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on 571-272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Dv  
30 March 2007

  
JOHN COTTINGHAM  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100